34

81 No. 4.

1954.~~45~~

File No. 1932/36

P.W. **DEPARTMENT**

B CLASS E **BRANCH**

Subject:— Supply of Electric Power to persons engaged in works directly contributing to the war effort or in important administrative works.

B[K] 1945

File No. 1932/36. El.

Ftd, Sectt. Slip. 24 A.

No.1932/36-E1

Public Works Department
Bombay Castle, 19th January 19

From

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Public Works Department.

To

All the licensees and sanction holders in the Province of Bombay who are subject to the Central order of the Government of India.

Subject: Electricity Control.

Dear Sirs,

Applications in the prescribed form, for permission to supply electrical energy required in residences by persons claiming to be engaged on work directly contributing to the war effort or on important administrative work, which necessitates the residence of the person in the place concerned should, in future be submitted to the Provincial Government in the Public Works Department through the Collector of the District concerned, who will transmit them, with his remarks, to the Provincial Government for final disposal. Such applications should be accompanied by full details, which the persons concerned should be asked to furnish, regarding the work on which they are engaged and the necessity for electric supply.

2. All other applications should be submitted, as hitherto, direct to the Provincial Government in the Public Works Department.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
19-1-45

(G. N. Pandit,)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay,
Public Works Department.

Copy for information and guidance to all Collectors except those of Kanara and Ratnagiri Districts.

2. The Collectors are already aware that the supply of electrical energy by Public Electricity Supply Undertakings throughout the Province is controlled under the Electricity Control Order served by the Government of India, on the individual licensees [illegible] to conserve electri- [illegible] cal...

[illegible]al material and energy for the effective prosecution [illegible] war and the development of industry on the basis of [illegible]nal War Economy.

In accordance with the conditions of essentiality of electric supply laid down by the Government of India for the guidance of the Controlling Authority, supply of electric power to residences is not considered essential except in cases where special hardships or exceptional fire risk would ensue from a refusal of such a supply. The object of Government in requesting the Electric Licensees to submit the applications of the persons referred to above through the Collectors is to enable a supply of electricity to be made available in cases where definite hardship is really involved. The Co Collectors are therefore requested to scrutinise the applications in respect of such persons very carefully and only recommend supply in instances where climatic and other conditions in their opinion entail such hardships.

*Provincial Government in the Public Works Department in respect of requirements not exceeding 50 K.W. and the Central Electric Power Control Board, New Delhi, in respect of requirements exceeding 50 K.W.

3. In this connection it is observed that certificates of essentiality of electric supply are given very freely by persons otherwise responsible, because they themselves do not fully understand the meaning of importance of the control of electricity. In respect of the applications referred to above the Collectors should not therefore accept essentiality certificates of other persons without satisfying themselves that the case is really essential.

Copy for information to the Electrical Engineer to Government.

El.....

El.Br. P. W. D.

Resubmitted with reference to the D.S.(I & R)'s note. dated the 12-1-45.

2. It is presumed that the suggestion of this D.S. (I. & R.) that the applications which were refused in the past may be decided by Government instead of referring them to the respective Collectors is agreed to by the Secy. (I). If so, the cases mentioned in the list 'B' on pp. 29-30 of the linked case will be submitted individually for orders, but in each case original application will have to be called for either from the electric Supply Company or the Electrical Engineer in order to have complete information regarding the electrcial material required, the amount of supply reqd. etc.

3. Pending the decision now taken in these papers certain applications have been held up. It is for consideration whether these applications may first be forwarded to the Collrs. Concerned for their remarks with reference to the u.r.

Id/-
23-1-45.

.....

In some of the cases I happen to know that the officers have changed their residences. It will therefore be desirable to refer all the pending cases to the Collectors.

No. 19 (p. 30 in linked file) should be omited as Mr. Water field is now D.S. at Ratnagiri.

No. 24 - should also be omited as Honourable Mr. Wassoodew is not concerned directly or indirectly with war work.

Id/-
25-1-45.

SB.

1932/36.

El. Br.

Resubmitted.

2. Please see the list 'A' pleaded below. In view of the D.S.'s note, no action is necessary in respect of serial Nos. 19 & 24. So far action in respect serial Nos. marked with red pencial has been taken. Since supply is not regard/nfor either lights or fans in the case of S. Nos. 3 & 4, those ~~cases needs~~ cases need not be reviewed.

I agree
Id/-

3. Attention is, however, invited to the note of the D.S. dated the 15-2-45 on the linked case S. 59/19. It is for consideration whether the other cases who depend for supply on the Tata System need not be reviwed. The remaining cases pertaining to the thormal Stations will be investigated one by one hereafter.

Yes
Id/-

Id/-
19-5-45.

Id/-
21-5-45.

SBS.

Std. Sectt. 78 e.

G. R., G. D., No. 2408, dated 22-6-22.]

Correspondence

DOCKET SHEET

Subject :—

File No. 1932/36 (~~S 59/5/27540~~)

P. W. DEPT.

El. BRANCH.

References :—

~~Cities Supplement~~

Ines from the original file B[M]

Date.	To whom sent.	Notes and instructions.

H.E. observes that the information available on these papers is too scanty to make a considered decision possible. H.E. would like information on the following points:-

(a) have any instances been brought to Government notice of the work of the army or of Government departments being seriously held up on account of congestion in film studios?

(b) If it is found that Government work is seriously hampered, has the possibility of requisitioning a part of the production capacity of any studio been considered? If not, is there any objection to it?

(c) What is the amount of electricity involved in relation to the available margin and in relation to that at present being consumed by other studios?

Id/-
21-9-

We should try to get this information as soon as possible, though (c) may involve detailed enquiry since I do not think the information is available in P.W.D. though it may be with Electrical Engineer.

2. I should also like to put up a note on the whole question of Electricity control as suggested in my note of 19-9-1944. I suggest

(a) Summary of the orders re. Electricity control.

(b) List of typical cases in which we have refused e.g. to private persons in Bombay, recent case of B.B. & C.I., Matheran Club, etc.

(c) Draft order to Tatas in case electricity becomes unduly short.

(d) What has been done in A-hmedabad.

(e) Summary of position re. bulbs.

(f) Any other relevant information which occurs to Secy.

P.W.D. may put up information re. (a) and (e) and I will then write the note.

3. If Electrical Engineer is to be consulted, enquiry re. para 1 can be made on a separate case, while information on para 2 is being collected independently.

Id/-
Secy. P.W.D. (I. & R.). 25-9-44.

Dy. Secy. (I. & R.)

(1). Please put up information to enable me to supply the data required in A(R)'s para. 2

(2) Consult Electrical Engineer to Government with regard to (c) of G.S.'s note.

(3) No cases have been brought to the notice of this Department vide (a) of G.S.'s note as per as I am aware.

(4) In any thing known regarding (b) perhaps H.D. will have to be consulted.

Treat as very urgent.

Id/-
26-9-44.

Id/-
25-9-44.

S.59/5
21335

El.Br. P. W. D.

Resubmitted with reference to the orders of the Secy. (I) overleaf.

2. Item (1) of the Secy's note: The necessary information is being collected.

3. Item (2) abid. :- The point is being referred u.o. to the Electrical Engineer to Goverment separately.

4. Items (3) abid :- These papers may be referred u.o. to the H.D. for furnishing the information regard in (a) & (b) of G.S.'s note, with a request to treat the matter as very urgent.

Id/-
30-9-44.

Id/-
2-10-44.

V.Urgent
U. O. to H.D. dated the 3rd October 194 4.

H.D.....

SBS.

H.D. (Poll).

This Department has been asked to furnish information on (a) and (b) of Government's Secretary's note of 21-9-44 at page 27 ante. It may be stated that this Department has no information on both the points. With this remarks the pps. may be returned u.o. to the P.W.D.

(Thro' F)

Id/-
4-10-44,

Id/-
4-10-44

It is suggested that P.W.D. should consult other Departments (e.g. E.D. & F. D. (Supply)

Id/-
4-10-44.

U.O.R. to P.W.D. No. 4207

Id/-
5-10-44

SBS.

SCHEDULE III.

Conditions of essentiality of supply.

(a) A supply

(i) to any military camp or defence works;

(ii) to blocks of Government offices in which Provincial Governments were satisfied that electrical supply is essential.

(N.B.) Military Commands have been ordered to apply only for supply in accordance with standards that have been accepted by Defence Department as essential.

(b) A new supply to a factory manufacturing products required either directly or indirectly for the Department of Supply.

(c) A supply for certain essential services necessary for the minimum needs of the community of war effort as a whole such as a water or sewage pumping plant, hospital, research institution etc.

(Note) A supply for increase in street lighting is not regarded as essential.

(d) A supply for an industry which though not directly or indirectly connected with the manufacture of products for the Department of Supply is clearly desirable in the light of national war economy to serve the needs of the population on a minimum war-time basis.

(e) A supply to residences, offices or shops, only where special hardship or exceptional fire risk would ensure from a refusal.

SBS.

Note regarding Electricity Control.

In February 1942, the Government of India have assumed for the duration of war full authority for controlling and restricting the supply of electricity by public electricity supply undertakings throughout India to such extent as may be found necessary. The object of the control is to conserve electrical material and energy for purposes essential to the effective prosecution of war and to the development of industry in any way associated with the national war economy.

2. There are at present two Electricity Control Orders issued by the Government of India.

3. The first order was originally issued on the 1st May 1942 on all the Undertakings in this Province except in the case of 14 Undertakings on whom it was served on the 7th March 1942. This order was subsequently revised in June 1942. The revised order as at present in force prohibits the licensees except with the permission of the appropriate authority from

(i) compliance with the provisions of any existing contract with the consumer,

(ii) entering into any fresh contract for a supply of energy or an increase thereof,

(iii) reconnecting a consumer previously disconnected

if the fulfilment of such contracts or reconnections require the provision of service wires, cables or connections not already installed.

4. The second Order was issued in June 1943 and it is served on the bigger companies in this Province. The number of Coys. on which this order is served is 11. Under this order the consumer has to obtain the permission of the appropriate authority before

(i) exceeding in any month the maximum demand recorded in respect of the consumer during the 12 months ending the 31st Jany. 1943,

or

(ii) connecting a load beyond that notified in writing to the licensee upto the 31st Jany. 1943 under the terms of the license.

The.....

The object of this order is to conserve the available margin of load capacity of the undertakings for prospective essential consumers.

5. The controlling authorities under both the orders are (i) the Central Electric Power Control Board in respect of requirements exceeding 50 K.W. and the Provl. Govt. in respect of requirements not exceeding 50 K.W.

6. The conditions of essentiality of supply laid down by the G. of I. for the guidance of the controlling authorities are as in the enclosed schedule.

7. The typical cases in which this Government has refused supply for domestic purposes under the control order will be found in list 'B' put up in file 5883/36/25027 submitted as a linked case. Besides the cases refd. to therein supply was refused to the Matheran Club refd. to by A(R).

8. The load conditions on the Bombay system have increased and in order that in the event of any breakdown of Tatas generating plant there should be as little dislocation of supply as possible in Bombay a draft order enabling Tatas to curtail supply to certain consumers has been ~~sent to~~ prepared & kept ready in the Sectt. A copy of the said draft order has been sent to Messrs. Tatas with an intimation that whenever such a contingency arises they should immediately communicate to Government who will serve on them the order in question and in the meanwhile operate on the Schedule II thereto.

9. Due to a shortage of rainfall in the Tata lakes region this year a full recovery of water storage has not been secured and consequently Tatas apprehend that it will be necessary to supplement hydro-generation with the purchase of power from the Chola Power Station of the G.I.P. Railway which requires the use of coal the supply position re: which also is not regarded as satisfactory. In view of this, it has become necessary to observe the control order strictly and permit supply only in cases where it is really inescapable.

10....

10. In the case of coal operated undertakings e.g., Ahmedabad, Sholapur, instructions have been issued to the Dist; Magistrates under directions from the G. of I. to work out schemes for the curtailment of electric consumption in three stages in the even of the shortage of coal.

11. Owing to the shortage of diesel oil, a scheme for restriction in the hours of supply of electrical energy by the Electy. Undertakings operated on that oil has been introduced since August 1942 under instructions from the G. of I. Under that scheme houms of supply by the various electricity ~~to the~~ undertakings have been restricted according to the classification made by Government with due regard to the importance of load obtaining in each case.

12. In view of the acute shortage of electric bulbs in India, its distribution is controlled by the G. of I., separate quotas being fixed for each group of consumers, such as Engineer - in - Chief, Naval Head-qrs., Civilian factories and Mills, Provl. Governments, Electricity. Undertakings and other civilian consumers, etc. Local purchase by the Provl. Governments is not permitted except with the prior consurrence of the controlling authority namely the Dir. General. Munitions Productions. The indent of the Provincial Government for the current year has not been met in full and it seemed probable that it may not be met in full. It was, therefore, necessary to issue instructions to the local officers to keep their demands to the minimum compatible with efficiency and to ration the available supply of bulbs in proportion to the essentiality of each requisitionist, preference being given to those Departments in which the work has to be done at night, e.g. hospitals, jails and Police offices. A scheme submitted by the Dir. of Industries Stores Purchasing Officer in con. with the rationing of the bulbs has been approved.

Id/-
8-11-44.

As a measure of conserving Electric bulbs and Electrical energy this Government has decided that permission for any temporary illumination will not be given save when it is required for war effort or for an equally important purpose.

14. With reference to para 9 above the exact position now is that the Tatas will have to borrow same 100 million units from the Chola Power House as against borrowed last year.

SBS.

Submitted as instructed by A(R) on telephone on 16-11-44.

M/s. Tatas have an agreement with the G.I.P. Rly. in accordance with which M/s Tatas can purchase power from the Chola Power House.

2/- M/s. Tatas send a demand on the Chola Power House for a period (This is either a fortnight or a month) <u>in advance</u> and the Chola Power House is sum during that period accordingly. The Chola Power House is also to suppliment power to the Railways - These normally get the power from M/s Tatas - when the traffic is very heavy.

3/- Information regarding the detailed wasting hours etc. of the Chola Power House are not available either in the Secretariat with or with the Electrical Engineers to Government. This will however be obtained if required.

Id/-
16-11-44.

A(R).

S.59/5
27340

El.Br. P. W. D.

Submitted with reference to the Secretary (I)'s note, dated the 25-9-44

2. Item (1) of the Secy.(I)'s note.- A note giving the information reqd. by A(R) is enclosed.

3. Item (2) ibid.- Attention is invited to the notes on pp. 17-23 of the linked file No.S.59/5/27172. It will be seen therefrom that

(a) the amount of electrical energy reqd. by Mr. Bhavani for his film studio is 40 K.W.,

(b) the available margin of electric power in Bombay including the subn. area is determined by the peak load on the Tatas' system which has risen to 2,15,000 K.W. against the rated capacity of 2,20,000 K.W. of their generating stations, there is therefore very little margin for Tatas to take addnl. load during the peak load period,

In order to meet the peak load the Tatas are left with no stand bye.
Id/-

(c) there are in all about 15 studios in B'bay including the suburban area and the av. size of the ems installation is 100 K.W., roughly therefore the amount of energy utilised by these studios is 1500 K.W.,

(d) Vishnu Studio at Vile Parle has an installation of about 100 K.W. which is being used very sparingly and may be requisitioned for Army requirement.

4. Item (3) ibid.- As observed by the Secretary (I) No instances have been brought to the notice of this Deptt. of the work of the army or Government Departments being seriously held up on account of congestion in film studios. The H.D., the F.D. (Supply) and the R.D. have also no information on this point.

5. Item (4) ibid.- The H.D. , the E.D., the F.D. (Supply) and the R.D. have also no information on the point (b) in G.S.'s note. Any action in con. with the requisitioning of a studio will have to be taken by the H.D.

6. It is added for information that another application for additional supply of electric power of 40 K.W. for studio lighting from Shree Sound Studios has been recd. from the B.E.S.& T.Co. Ltd. supported by an essentiality certificate from the C.R.E., Bombay. This application,

which,....

which is submitted as a linked case will have to be transmitted to the C.E.P.C. Board for its orders as the total requirements (including the existing demand) exceed 50 K.W., with the recommendations of this Government.

7. As regards the other applicn. of Messrs. Filmslab for the supply of electric power ~~of~~ for their laboratory refd. to in these papers, a reference has been made to the G. of I. Department of Information and Broadcasting re: the essentiality of the Supply -- vide G.L.No. S.59/5/24725-El., dated the 10-10-1944.

Id/-
8-11-44.

Tatas position is considered to be definitely critical, and severe tightening up of the control has now become necessary. The measures proposed to be taken have been discussed on a separate file which also contains a draft circular addressed to certain officials concerned. The file has been submitted to the Secy.(I)

2/- It is understood that the Vishnu Studio is not using even half the power it has got. It will be therefore no hardship if a portion of the capacity of the studio is ~~requis~~ requisitioned for the Army work. I however think that the Vishnu studio may be given the opinion of transferring 40 K.W. from their studio to Mr. Bhavnani's studio. Such an arrangement is likely to be more suitable to both the parties. Vishnu studio may prefer this to the alternative of requisitioning.

Id/-
9-11-44.

3/- Mr. Bhavnani also intends to do his own feature pictures, side by side with the Government work. These pictures can scarcely be considered as contributing to war effort. Secy(I)

Submitted with reference to A(R)'s note pages 27-29 ante.

2. The Note pages 41 to 44 gives the information required for the general note, whilst the particular questions raised

in.....

in the note of the G.S. are answered in the O.N. page 45 as under -

(a) in para. 4
(b) in para. 5
(c) in para. 3.

3. The position regarding the Tata Supply is considered extremely critical due to the fact that the water in the Lakes has been inadequately replenished, as a result only absolutely essential loads can be sanctioned and the C.E.P.C. Board is being fully informed of the position.

A(R) S./-
10-11-44.

⊗ please see page 11(a)(b)

In accordance with the above noting⊗ the history and operation of the Electricity Control might be summed up as briefly as possible as follows.

2. The control policy has been in force since February 1942 when it was found necessary to conserve electrical material and energy throughout India for the effective prosecution of the war and the development of industry on the basis of national war economy. The two orders in force provide (i) for no fresh contract for energy or increase thereof or reconnection of consumers previously connected except on this basis (ii) that no company shall exceed the demand for the 12 months up to 31st January 1943 except on this basis. Pur more practically, the main reasons are shortage of coal and diesel oil and of machinery, whehtwhether replacement or new machinery.

3. The practical effects of the policy are that no domestic consumer can get more electricity. As an instance persons who were already constructing new houses andhad already constructing new houses and had already placed the order for electricity were allowed to supply, but it was madeclear that anyone building in future would do so on the understanding that the electric light would not be available. As to general supply by the Companies, most of the towns concerned have been limited to supply of electricity for a given number of hours based on the number of essential industries in it and minimum requirements.

Thus.....

Thus Mat-heran has 5½ hours only and Nadiad 12½ hours during the day. We have received, and are receiving, many representations to relax the latter. Thus Nadiad has recently represented that the supply is inadequate for municipal concerns, hospitals etc. The position is aggravated by the fact that the machinery of many of the smaller companies is in a condition far from satisfactory, and with few or on facilities for replacement or repair, it is dangerous to tax it beyond a certain degree.

4. With regard to the point raised by His Excellency (Case II) in regard to the number of applications for domestic purposes refused and whether in thee cases of essential personnel forced to live in a particular locality, the supply of domestic electric power should not be considered essential both on grounds of health and also on account of the shortage of kerosene, it will be seen that 663 applications have been refused of which 28 related to Government officers. I think it is not unreasonable to require that, with the real shortage of electrical energy, they must undergo this hardship, even if they are concerned in the prosecution of the war, in the same way as they have to share in e.g. shortage of accommodation, lack of food variety and shortage of petrol. To give an instance even in Bombay City I believe there were upwards of 700 persons on the waiting list for frigidaires, the reason of course being that, apart from general availability, these are required for hospitals or to other essential cases.

5. The question of illuminations came to a head in the case of Mr. Hard er's entertainment, where the department took the view that such persons must satisfy themselves that electricity is available before setting up their shows and it was suggested that the officers empowered to grant licences should report the cases to Government beforehand on this point. Mr. Harder was eventually allowed ~~has since been passed~~, on the sugg to have electricity for six weeks. An order has since been passed, on the suggestion of the Commr. of Police, that no illumination should be permitted except for really

important....

important purposes or purposes connected with the prosecution of the war. Recently the late Minister, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, came from Surat to represent to me that an exception should be made in connection with his daughter's marriage and it was of course necessary to refuse him.

6. The situation has threatened to be serious at various times in Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Although it has not yet been necessary to put them in to force, skelton orders have been drawn up in consultation with the District Magistrate and Company concerned to ration and limit the supply based on priority to imporatant industrial concerns and those connected with the prosecution of the war. The position is Bombay has recently been more serious. ~~Although it has not yet been necessary to put them into force, skeleton orders~~ Orders for strict rationing have been prepared and a copy given confidentially to Messrs. Tatas so that the Company can bring the Scheme into force at short notice. The Company is now generating a peak load of 2,15,000 K.W. against a rated capacity of 2,20,000, thus ignoring the safety limit of stand-by (stand-by meaning that no electricity concern can use its total number of turbines continuously and has to maintain quite a substantial reserve based on the necessity of periodical overhaul and repairs, and in this connection the absence of replacement machinery is relevant). Apart from this the Railway power-house at Chola, which has normally been dormant since Tatas was fully developed, but on which Tatas can draw when necessary by agreement with the G.I.P. Railway, has now been continually drawn on for the ~~pst~~ past year thus necessitating a further demand on oil and coal supplies.

7. The situation in regard to bulbs is only indirectly concerned with the present issue, but it is serious. The supply for Government concerns is regulated through the Director of Industries. A few months ago it was well short of 50% requirements, and the Director had to be asked to introduce a system of rationing based on giving priority

hospitals and police stations. We have recently been informed that the position is easier, but it is still a problem. Obviously more connections meansmore bulbs and more replacements of fused bulbs.

8. Coming to thetase in issue, Mr. Bhavani began by stating that studies were fully employed in their own feature production and admitted it-s lucrative nature. He went on to say that, if he got extra power, 'side by side with a Department for Government work he could do one or two of his own feature pictures in a year' I observe that no enquiry was made as to the proportion of each i.e. how much extra electrical energy was involved in each case. The local officer of the Department of Information and Broadcasting for India was appealed to, and he was not prepared to support the case and suggested that the application ought to be co-ordinated with the total amount of Government propaganda work done by all the studios. The D. of I. agreed with the latter, but inspite of this the application was supported by H.D., and I think P.W.D. was justified on principle in requiring stronger grounds.

9. I do not follow the arguments in A.(H)'s note of 19-9-44. Obviously it could be said that a few extra connections here and there make little difference, bu-t the same argument argument could apply to say a few bricks or a few bags of grain. The principle is involved, since it is not possible to refuse other similar cases, if exceptions are granted. On the point of 'big advantages in capital expenditure', I think it is clear that with the lucrative nature of the film business mentioned in Mr. Bhavnani's letter, almost every company, if given the opportunity of installing fresh electrical power on condition of carrying out some work for Government, would gladly accept the immediate post-war period in the same way as any number of capitalist could be found to erect buildings on condition of allowing them to be used by Government or the Defence Department during the war.

10. As to the three points on which His Excellency requires information (p. 27).

(a) No instances have been brought to light.

(b) The case has not arisen, but para 3 of the office note suggests that the Vishnu Studio at Vile Parle could be requisitioned in part.

(c) I should say that, having regard to shortage of electricity in Bombay and suburbs as explained above, there is no available margin, unless it can be shown that the purpose is indubitably related to the war efforts.

11. In this connection I would again refer to the paucity of information on which this request has been supported. The suggestion comes from Mr. Bhavnani and not from the Department of Information. There is no information as to the exact requirements or degree of propaganda film work required by this Government which could not be met at present. The application is purely an individual one for extra energy and appears to be supported by the Director of Information because Mr. Bhavnani is doing propaganda work for the Government of India and has helped with Government film work in the past. I am not criticising the Director who could obviously not be familiar with electricity control, but feel that more data should have been required by H.D. before supporting an individual application of this nature. If there is an early extra demand for extra film propaganda work for the war effort, or even for post-war development, I think it must be met, but consider that it should be properly co-ordinated whether by G. of I., the Defence Dept. or by this Government. In this connection we have since received a general application for more power for propaganda work from another Studio doing Army work supported by the C.R.E. without any details, and we have asked that officer for further information.

Id/-
19-11-44.

H.E. has discussed with A(R).

2. H.E. considers that a sufficiently strong case has not been made out in support of Mr. Bhavnani's application.

3. In regard to the grant of electric connections for domestic supplies to officers and others engaged on war work H.E. would like P.W.D. to consider if some rule could not be devised by which certain categories of such persons serving in hot climates could receive some preferential treatment.

Sd/-
23-11-44.

Submitted for information.

Id/-
24-11-44.

A(R) Will A(H) kindly return to me, when

A(H) I will make suggestions as to para. 3 of G.S.'s note based on my discussion with ~~A(C)~~ H.G.

A(R) Id/-
17-11-44.

Id/-
26-11-44.

In regard to para 3 of G.S' note of 23-11-44, I explained to His Excellency in discussion the difficulties of what would in effect be differentiation between the merits of individual unduvudyak cases and the number of border-line cases which would occur.

2. Some of these would be the following :-

(a) A Government officer, either because he is appointed to a new temporary post, or because the previous accommodation is not available, takes a bungalow, in which the previous occupants had hitherto done without electricity. Should he on that account get it?

(b)....

(b) A number of Government residences in uncongenial stations where electricity companies exist have been without electricity for a number of years. In the pre-war period this was often refused on account of cost. I did not agree with that policy. But when it was so refused, should it be granted now because a war is on and when electricity is short?

(c) The degree of participation in the war effort is often difficult to determine. Thus when it was proposed to requisition a house in Rampart Row there was a resident whose business was to supply articles to the mills. It was argued that, because the mills were producing war effort. This was held to be far-fetched, but there are many cases of this nature, and perhaps that of the Ralli representative at Ahmedabad, who represented to His Excellency, partakes of this nature.

(d) In some casesthe machinery of the Electricity Companies is so antiquated or needs renewal or repairs to such a degree (often because of inefficiency), that any variation in the load is dangerous. Thus the Nasik Company has on Company has on occasions been unable to supply the Distillery, and certain agricultural food-producing and Municipal concerns could not be supplied. It was necessary to send the Electrical Engineer to re-distribute the load on the principle of tabulating degrees of essentiality.

3. On the basis of elimination, I think frigidaires must be ruled out. Owing to shortage, very few persons can obtain them nowadays, let alone obtain electricity for them. Ice-boxes can always be used. Applications in hill-stations or places with congenial climates should, it seems, be ruled out, especially when the applicant owns the residence merely as a pied-a-terre or holidary resort. But even in these cases, the connections would have to be given, if an officer was sent there to do war or other essential administrative work. Extra connections too should be refused.

If.....

If these principles were applied, I think the cases I have marked with the pencil in the list in Case II would be accepted and the others refused.

4. I do not think there is in practice any difficulty about Defence Services cases. H. E. suggested to me that a Military officer in a camp otherwise supplied should not be refused in the case of his residential accommodation. I think in such cases electricity would be granted for the whole camp and there would be no distinction between residential and other accommodation. Similarly institutions like leave camps would be automatically supplied. The only exceptions would be isolated ones like No. 18 in the list.

5. I suggest as a tentative basis of examination that, if Collectors, to whom applications should be made, certify that the applicant is engaged in work directly contributing to the war effort or in important administrative work which necessitates his residence in the place concerned, applications for lights and fans, but not extra lights and fans, should normally be granted. 'Normally' is necessary, because some companies are, as explained above, already taxed to the full limit, or there may be instances in which there are no materials for giving connections to a residencenot previously under supply.

6. Will P.W.D. and Electrical Engineer note as soon as possible on this?

7. Another matter discussed with His Excellency was the chronic and universal waste of electricity for lights and fans. There is probably no person, however good or responsible a citizen he might otherwise be, who does no keep more lights and fans going than are necessary, or is not keep sanctions about turning them off when not really required. This feature has always existed and has not altered during the war. I heard only recently of cases in which Military officers on Malbar Hill kept lights going all day. Probably at least half this form of electricity is wasted. There is no possibility of checking this form of electricity is wasted

except.....

except by propaganda. Attempt to do so otherwise would involve a host of Inspectors and even then it would be difficult, apart from the intrusion on privacy, to say that any particular light was not required at a given time. It might be worth while to issue an appeal circular and to have posters to this effect, and the Director of Information might be able to draft something which would appeal to the public. The main objection would be why it was considered necessary at this stage of the war. The Electrical Engineer may be able to give an opinion on this point.

Id/-
28-11-44.

Id/-
28-11-44.

P. W. D.

As H.E. considers that a sufficiently strong case has not been made out in support of Mr. Bhavnani's application it is presumed that supply is to be refused to him. If this presumption is correct he may be so informed as per draft put up which may issue if approved.

2. In regard to the grant of electric supply to residences of officers and others engaged in war work it will be desirable to lay down a clear cut policy so as to raduce the border-line cases to a minimum and to simplify the 'control' work.

3. Stations possessing electric supply can be divided into three classes; (a) those which are fully loaded or very nearly so, (b) stations derving supplies from Tatas and (c) stations which still have a good margin for taking additional load. In class (a) the principal stations are Nasik, Surat, Belgaum & Broach. A complete list of the overloaded stations is given at the end. The position of these stations is now such that no additional load whatever can be taken without causing overloading and a consequent risk of a breakdown. For these stations it will be ~~not~~- most difficult to entertain any applications howsoever essential. It is true that small loads can still be sanctioned outside peak hours, but, lighting loads must necessarily come during the peak hours. It would therefore be desirable to lay down that all loads for residential purposes in these stations must be refused.

4. The position of Tatas Hydro Electric Stations has already been explained. Briefly it may be explained that the existing commitments are such that the capacity of the Hydro statuon will be fully utilised during the year and in addition it will be necessary to obtain assistance from the Chola Power House to a large extent. Every additional unit sanctioned means additional burden on Chola. Chola is a coal burning station and to what extent it can supply power to Tatas will depend on how much coal can be made available for that station. Knowing how critical the coal situation is,

this.....

It has since been learnt that the conversion is not feasible. Id/-

this assistance must be regarded as an uncertain factor. 'There has recently been a proposal for converting Chola 'from coal to oil burning. If this could be done and the 'necessary oil supplies are forthcoming the situation would 'no doubt be eased. Critical as the position at present is, it is nevertheless a fact that the demand for supply of electric energy for residential purposes for Government and military officers and others engaged in essential services would be but an infinitesimal fraction of the Tatas output. There would thus be no harm in sanctioning electric energy for lights and fans to such persons. The extra energy thus consumed can hardly make any difference to the Tatas. I would however suggest that a limit up to which power may be sanctioned in such cases for each individualy may be laid down in order to keep the demands within reasonable limits. The Electrical Engineer to Govt. may be requested to suggest the limit. Power for Refrigerators, geysers and other appliances may be refused in all cases as these can only be regarded as luxuries. Also those who already possess lights and fans may be refused additional lights and fans.

5. The question of who is to be considered as engaged on essential services is often going to be rather difficult to decide. For the officers of this Government it may be left to the administrative Department concerned to decide and in the case of other departments the highest officer in this Province of the departments concerned may be consulted.

6. The case of the Military officers is simple and the certificates from the G.R.E. concerned may be accepted as done hitherto. There will still be some cases, particularly those who are not in Government employ, whose cases will have to be considered on their merits.

7. In the case of stations which are not overloaded there should be no objection to treat demands for residential lights and fans in the same manner as that indicated in para 4.

8.....

8. Cases where it is difficult to obtain materials need not be treated in a special manner because the persons concerned will authomatically be unable to make use of electricity even if it is sanctioned.

9. As regards the point raised in para 7 of A(R)s note it is respectfully submitted that propaganda will have little effect in preventing waste of electricity. It is presumed that consumers who have to pay for electricity take reasonable care to see that there is no unnecessary consumption. Those who do not have to pay for it are perhaps not much concerned about preventing its wastage. As the supply companies observe the monthly consumption of each consumer for preparing their mills the supply companies would be able to indicate which of their consumers are consuming electricity excessively. I think such wastage could be prevented by setting a limit, under special legislation under D.I.R., to the monthly consumption of units which may be proportional to the number of connected points (or in other words connected load) with a prov-ision for a suitable penalty when the limit is exceeded. In Bombay the lighting load is but a fraction of the industrial load and it is doubtful whether a special legislation of this nature is really worth while. Outside Bombay, with the exception of the few stations, the hours of supply are restricted and therefore it is believed that there not much scope for wastage.

10. A list of overloaded stations is given below.

(1) Anand
(2) Bagalkot
(3) Belgaum
(4) Broach
(5) Chalisgaon
(6) Dhulia
(7) Dohad
(8) Hubli
(9) Malegaon
(10) Nadiad
(11) Nasik-Devlali
(12) Panchgani
(13) Sangamner
(14) Satara
(15 Surat

u.o. El.Engr. to Govt. dt. 5-2-44.

Id/-
5-12-44, Secy(I)

Id/-
5-12-44

Below U.O.R.No.S. 59/5/2734

5th December 1944, from Government

Public Works Department.

No. L.Rm 31 3754 of 1944

Bombay, 12th December 1944

Returned, with compliments.

2. With regard to the principle suggest the following.

(i) In the case of overloaded stat in the mofussil, no additional connect be allowed under any circumstances, wi the exception of (i) Surat and (ii) Bel where connections may be allowed for giving current during certain hours of the day, provided the Supply Company can take the additional load. The following additions should be made to the list:

(1) Mahableshwar;
(2) Lonavla-Khandalla.

In both cases, the Company's plant is overloaded.

Additional connections required by the Supply Companies deriving their power from the Tata Power Company: These should only be allowed for Naval, Military or Air Force purpo and direct supply in connection with the War Effort. I am of the opinion that all the authorities empowered to grant essentiality certificates should be informed of the present position with regard to the Tata Power Company, and no certificate should be granted by them until they have ascertained from Government as to whether power can be made available. This was suggested by me in Government file No. 5866/36/779. The prospective consumer, having obtained an essentiality certificate, is under the firm belief that he can be straightaway provided with power.

(2) The peak load of the Tata Hydro Company occurs around 1100 hours; the proportion of lighting to power of the principal Companies taking their supply from the Tata Power Company is as follows:

	Units per month.	
	Power.	Lighting & fans. (exclusive of public lights).
1. B.E.S. & T.Co.Ltd,	10,250,000	4,500,000.
2. Bombay Suburban E.S.Ld.	850,000	282,000.
3. Poona El.Supply Co.Ld.	1,850,000	410,000.

Small additional lighting loads which are considered absolutely essential could be sanctioned, but not additional power loads should be sanctioned, unless they are absolutely essential, as, in the case of the the Tata Hydro System, the lighting loads are affected outside the peak hours. There are a number of power users using energy for purposes not in any way connected with war effort, connected to the power system through the distributing licensees, whose power considerably curtailed should it be necessary to provide energy for essential circumstance

(3) The greatest wastage of electricity, in my opinion, is in the indiscriminate use of fans which take 3 to 4 times current required for a light, and are ally switched on more as a matter of t than as a matter of necessity. Propaganda amongst the large firms and the Military and Air Force personnel educe their fan load, as also propa- in the newspapers could be usefully rtaken. This will help to reduce the on the Tata Hydro System; as will be seen from the figures in para. (2), the lighting and fan load is considerable.

(4)...

(4) The question of limiting the monthly consumption of units was taken up by the Committee appointed to advise Government on questions arising out of the control of electricity due to the rationing of diesel oil in 1942, and it was deemed by the representatives of the Supply Companies not to be a practicable proposition.

Sd/-

Electrical Engineer to Government.

Please see para. 3 of G.S' note on p. 53, A(R)'s notes o n pp. 54-57, the Dy. Secy's notes on pp. 58-60 and the Electrical Engineer to Government's remarks on pp. 61-62.

2. The E.E. to Government agrees that no additional connections should be sanctioned under any circumstances in the case of overloaded stations shown in para. 10 of the D.Secy's note (p.60) and M'war and Lonavla-Khandala. The Electrical Engineer however suggests that an exception may be made in the case of Surat & Belgaum where current during certain hours of the day may be given provided the Supply Coy. can take this additional load. Reference is requested to the portion marked 'A' in the Dy. Secy's note on p.58. We are considering the question of Elecyrical Supply for domestic purposes only and it is submitted that in actual practice it would be extremely difficult to compel the consumers to resitrict their load to certain hours of day-time only and any infringement of the condition would be almost impossible to detect. As pointed out already the domestic load is bound to clash with peak hours.

3. As to the policy tobe followed in sanctioning electric energy for residential purposes in stations dependent upon the Tata Hydro System, the Electrical Engineer agrees with the D.Secy. that only absolutely essential lighting loads could be sanctioned but no power loads should be sanctioned. It is presumed that 'fans' are included in the lighting load. The Electrical Engineer to Government does not state whether it is advisable to restrict such loads individually to any limit. Each case would of course be decided on its merits after taking into consideration the status of the person concerned.

4. I find that my suggestion in para. 9 of my note (p. 60) for limiting the monthly consumption of units is not considered to be a practicable proposition.

5. Subject to the above remarks I have nothing

to.....

to add to my previous note.

Id/-
15-12-44

Secy(I) I think, if any change is to be made, the proposals set out in the Deputy Secy. (I&R)'s note, is slightly modified after consultation with the Electrical Engr. to Government, may be accepted. Clearly additional sanctions cannot be given in places where the station is already overloaded.

Id/-
16-12-44.

A(R)

The noting does not seem quite to follow the suggestion in para 5 of my note (page 56).

2. That suggestion presumed that (i) the applications would be made to the District Magistrates and examined and, if justified, recommedned by them. (ii) each case would have to be submitted to and sanctioned by Government.

I do not think the Companies would come into the matter. The District Magistrate would request them to give the connection, though it would still be for them to say whether the station was s-o overloaded as to make compliance impossible.

3. Since the cases would be so few and isolated, I do not think we need a priori exclude even the overloaded companies, since probably only one or two instances would occur in the cases of any one of them.

4. The ord-ers would thus be in the form of a circular to District Magistrates informing them that, in modification of the orders, itis open to them to consider and forward to Government with their recommendations applications for lighting and fans only from officers or others engaged in essential war work, when each case will be decided on its merits and with regard to the actual capacity of the Electrical Company to supply any more connections. Such ....

applications.....

applications should give full details of the circumstances in which they are made and should only be considered in instances where the climate and other conditions would entail entail hardships, if the connections was not given, since with the present excessive load on almost all electricity companies, only rare exceptions can be made.

5. This would involve reconsideration of the cases in the existing list.

6. On reconsideration, I think it is not too late even now to initiate propaganda against wastage of electricity. Para 9 of Dy. Secy's note on page 60 is perhaps hardly correct. There must be very few householders who scrupulously consider whether their bills can be a few rupees less and such are care does not of course apply to well-to-do people. It is the same position as existed in the case of food before control was instituted.

7. P.W.D. may see again for further remarks before submission to H.E.

8. I presume reply has been given to Mr. Bhavnani.

Id/-
18-12-44.

Sec.P.W.D.(I).

.....

There would appear to be no objection to accept the proposal that all applications from Government Officers and others should be submitted through the D.M. concerned who should state on them his recommendations - I presume that by "others" in line 6 page 65 is meant the general public. I also presume that the D.Ms would be instructed to see that only really essentail cases were so recommended, for that does not seem to be the case with some of those permitted to give essentiality certificates.

Yes but cases of such other persons engaged in essential war work must be very limited indeed.

2. Whilst admitting that the load concerned would probably be very small, I still respectfully submit that it is wrong in principle to sanction even small extra loads on stations that are already overloaded; it is "the last straw that breaks the Camel's back" ~~it~~ and I would therefore

recommend....

recommend that we leave well alone and make no changes in the system that has worked reasonably well for the last 3 years.

3. A(R)'s para. 6, propaganda can do no harm even if it does but little good.

4. A(R)'s para. 8 A reply has been sent to Mr. Bhavnani refusing supply.

Id/-
19-12-44.

A(R)

H.E.(G.S.)

The papers may now go to His Excellency.

2. I am still a little doubtful about the practical difficulty of assessing merits of these individual cases, but, if H.E. so desires, the proposal may be tried.

3. Mr. Milne, Dy. Commr. Electricity, Government of India, was here yesterday, and I took the opportunity of discussing this question of policy with him. He said that there would be no harm if we exercised our discretion in individual cases, provided they were not numerous. He also informed me that, with the position in regard to wiring and other electrical supplies easing, orders were about to issue permitting re-connections, provided the applicant was the person who was previously disconnected, and provided the meter was not enlarged.

4. As to A of Secy. note of 19-12-44, I think it would have to be made clear to District Magistrates that they should not accept essentiality certificates of other persons without satisfying themselv-es that the case was essential. As I have already remarked, certificates are given very freely by persons otherwise responsible, because they themselves do not understand the meaning or particulars of the control of electricity.

5. It may also be indicated whether it is considere worth while to attempt propaganda at this stage of t war.

Id/-
20-12-44

H.E.(G.S.)

H.E. agrees that Collectors should verify and forward applications from persons engaged in work directly contributing to the war effort or in important administrative work which necessitates residence in the place concerned.

2. The disposal of the applications when received in P.W.D. should depend on the circumstances both ~~ah~~ climatic and those respecting the availability of energy - of each place, and will naturally vary from place to place. H.E. notices for instance that Ahmedabad is not in the list of overloaded stations. Considering its climate therefore ~~applications in Ah~~ Applications in Ahmedabad could it seems be liberally dealt with. H.E. would favour the grant of connections for frigidaires also where circumstances permit.

Id/-
23-12-44.

Resubmitted for information. Presumably a circular should ~~issue~~ now issue to D.Ms.

Id/-
28-12-44

Yes.

A(R).

Id/-
2-1-45.

Accdly. let me see draft before issue.

Id/-
2-1-45.

~~El.Br.~~

P. W. D.

Resubmitted with the necessary draft for approval.

2. Except in Bombay the Collectors of Dists. are D.Ms. also. The Collector of Bombay is not a D.M. In so far as Bombay is concerned the applications will have to come through the Collector of Bombay. The draft endorsement is therefore addressed to to Collectors instead of to D.Ms.

Id /-
12-1-45.

It is also necessary to review such applications which have been refused in the past. These application may be decided here instead of referring them back to the respective Collectors.

Id/-
12-1-45.

No. 1932/36-El.

Public Works Department,
B.C., 19th January 1945.

From

The Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,
Public Works Department.

To

All the licensees and sanction holders in the Province of Bombay who are subject to the Control order of the Government of India.

Subject: Electricity Control.

Dear Sirs,

Applications, in the prescribed form, for permission to supply electrical energy required in residences by persons claiming to be engaged on work directly contributing to the war effort or on important administrative work, which necessitates the residence of the place concerned should in future, be submitted to the Provl. Government in the P.W.D. thru: the Collr. of the Dist. concerned, who will transmit them, with his remarks, to the Provl. Government for final disposal. Such applns. should be accompanied by full details, which the persons concerned should be asked furnish, reg: the work on which they are engaged and the necessity for electric supply.

2. All other applns. should be submitted, as hitherto, direct to the Provl. Government in the P.W.D.

Your faithfully,

Copy for information and guidance to all Collectors except those of Kanara and Ratnagiri Dists.

2. The Collectors are already aware that the supply of electrical energy by Public Electricity Supply Undertakings throughout the Province is controlled under the Ely. Control Order served by the Government of India, on the individual licensees with a view to conserve electric material and energy for the effective prosecution of the war and the development of industry on the basis of the National war Economy.

In accordance with the conditions of essentiality of electric supply laid down by the Government of India for

for the guidance of the Controlling Authority; Supply of electric power to residences is not considered essential except in cases where special hardships or exceptional fire risk would ensure from a refusal of such a supply. The object of Government in requesting the Electric Licensees to submit the applns. of the persons refd. to above thro: the Collectors is to enable a supply of electricity to be made available in cases where definite hardship is really involved. The Collectors are therefore requested to scrutinise the applns. in respect of such persons very carefully and only recommend supply in instances where climatic and other conditions in their opinion entail such hardships.

*Prov.Govt.in the P.W.D.in respect of requirements not exceeding 50 K.W. & the C.E.P.C.Board New Delhi, in respect of requirements exceeding 50K

3. In this connection it is observed that certificates of essentiality of electric supply are given very freely by persons otherwise responsible, because they themselves do not ~~therefore accept essentiality certificates of other~~ fully understand the meaning or importance of the Control of electricity. In respect of the applns. refd. to above the Collrs. should not therefore accept essentiality certificates of other persons without satisfying themselves that the case is really essential.

Copy for information to the Electrical Engineer to Government.

Id/-
12-1-45.

Id/-
12-1-45.

Id/-
18-1-45